

THE SHEKEL

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NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.*



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The Lady of Sepphoris

OUR ORGANIZATION

AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF A.I.N.A.

The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by STANLEY YULISH.



Greetings:

By now you must know A.I.N.A. has decentralized and we are operating more efficiently with less expenses. The new masthead of the SHEKEL contains addresses for your questions, comments, and problems. Rather than writing to the main office in Florida, please direct your correspondence to the most appropriate address. We have formed a Speakers' Bureau with George Gilbert as Chairman, and are acting to expand the Slide Program with Jerry Yahalom, Chairman. The SHEKEL under Ed Schuman is publishing six times yearly and the pages have been increased. Coins are being distributed more efficiently and I am pleased with the cooperation that has occurred.

The A.I.N.A. Convention was a great success. Moe Weinschel, Julie Turoff, and their staff deserve credit. We were pleasantly surprised by the attendance and activity. This is not hype, it is a fact. Collectors appear to be coming back. At the N.A.S.C.A. Auction of the Harry Flowers Collection good prices were realized for Holy Land material, and tokens and Israel and Palestine paper money did very well.

The election is over and I appreciate your patience during the re-balloting. The new officers are listed on the masthead of the SHEKEL.

Many things have changed; I welcome your comments pro and con. It is my belief that more new faces must get involved in A.I.N.A., and we welcome all who wish to contribute time or money. The goal this next year is to move forward and get the word out that A.I.N.A. is not only alive and well but is strong and will lead its membership confidently.

Shalom,

Stan

The following people have been elected to the Board of Directors of A.I.N.A.

Stanley Yulish
Sylvia H. Magnus
J.J. Van Grover
Mel Wacks

Nathan Sobel
Edward Janis
William Rosenblum

From the Editor:

It is not my intention as you may know to have an editor's page in every issue. But in this case, the message is from both the editor as well as one of A.I.N.A.'s elders, and a past president.

My wife and I were in Israel three months ago at the height of the disturbances. We had rented an automobile, and put almost 800 KM in twelve days. We did not visit the very troubled areas, but we can tell you that the problems you read about are blown entirely out of proportion by the media. We visited the old city of Jerusalem, walked through the Armenian section to get the Jewish Quarter with absolutely no problems or fears. For those who have made plans and are leery, we can tell you that Israel is wonderful even after four trips, and don't be coerced into cancelling out.

We met with several of our contributors and it was a pleasure seeing them again. Samuel Lachman is getting up in age now, but still met us for lunch at the Dan Carmel Hotel in Haifa. His mind is extremely keen, is still fairly spry and as he has no family at all, numismatics and Islamic Coinage, of which he is the specialist, are his family.

Dr. Paul Federbush, the Long Island Dentist who now lives in Tel-Aviv entertained us one afternoon. His article concluded in this issue on the Telephone tokens is the final word on the subject. Credit cards are being phased in to the Israeli system, perhaps you may purchase a card with ten or twelve telephone calls. When it is used, you obtain another. He has promised to become a regular contributor to the SHEKEL once again, and he sure has the material to research.

We met with Mr. E. Shiloni of the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation where we exchanged some ideas and thoughts on the future of Israeli numismatics, and how our organization can prosper as well as assist in the common cause.

The New York Convention was like old home week for us. We met many of our old friends and several have promised to submit articles for the magazine. We received many compliments as well as some comments that the magazine was too thin. Well it is thicker now. From 32 pages it went to 36 pages and now this issue has 40 pages. In fact it is 25% larger than before. As long as I have the material to print, we hope to maintain this size.

In this period, where most organizations seem to be scaling down their publications, A.I.N.A. is doing it's utmost to provide more and more for the members.

Please support the organization. Order your coins and medals through A.I.N.A. and try to introduce others to join. Membership is the key to success.

Sincerely,



PILGRIM MEDALS: OLD TRADITION AND NEW

by Peter S. Horvitz

It has been long a custom of travelers to bring back from their journeys coinage of the lands they visited, as souvenirs. For instance, in 1765, James Boswell visited the isle of Corsica. When he returned to Britain he was most careful to take back with him specimens of the coinage of the government of Pascal Paoli.

Sometimes entrepreneurs, including official mints, have issued tokens and medals as substitutes for coins as souvenirs. Such pieces have a long history. In my own collection I have a 15th century jetton from Châlons-sur-Marne in Champagne, France depicting a pilgrim striding forth on his road against a starry sky. This jetton has three nail holes through it, carefully avoiding the picture, as if it had been nailed to a trunk as a souvenir of a pilgrimage.

Such souvenir pieces probably exist from every country in the world. For instance, from modern Spain I have two souvenir pieces, both clearly so marked. One measures 34.5 millimeters, is silver plated, and shows St. Lawrence before the Escorial. The other is only 24 millimeters, is painted brass, and shows Spanish instruments. This gives one the idea of the variety of such pieces. Sometimes they can be most elaborate. Sometimes they mark a visit to a certain particular place, like a sacred shrine. The Escorial piece is of that kind, as are Indian temple tokens. Sometimes souvenir pieces are quite shoddy, meant for key chains or to decorate can openers. The variety of such pieces is vast and new varieties are being produced every day. However, numismatists and scholars have rarely cast their eyes in this particular direction and information on souvenir medals and tokens is scanty indeed.

The Land of Israel, which has seen the circulation of coinages from Jewish kings, Roman emperors, Arab caliphs, Crusader kings, and Turkish sultans, certainly has not been free of pilgrims or souvenir hunters. To answer the needs of these people, special medals and tokens have been struck. Because of Eretz Israel's special religious significance to so many, it is often to pilgrims, rather than to mere sightseers, that special issued have been aimed.

For instance, the many shekel tokens that exist are believed to be the result of such a pilgrimage made to Eretz Israel by Georg Emerich (1422 — 1507) burgomaster of Gorlitz in Germany. When Emerich returned to his native town he had built a reproduction of the Holy Sepulcher. To those who visited his shrine he distributed silver shekel tokens, which became the model for shekel tokens down to this day.

Another important example is the famous 1927 Holy Land token, which, it has been claimed, was designed as a souvenir or pilgrim piece. (Others believe this mysterious piece to have been a pattern coin.) If this token was designed as a souvenir, remarkably few of them were produced.

Another excellent example of pilgrimage medals from Israel are the numerous march medals that were issued by Hapoel ("The Worker,") the Jewish labor sporting organization, which was founded in 1926. These medals were issued to participants on marches to various sites in Israel. These medals are well documented in Sylvia Haffner's Judaic Tokens & Medals (New York: A.I.N.A.,

Chalice-type Gorlitz Shekel. Note this particular example has a mistake in the final mem of Jerusalem. Lapa, the best book on these issues, does not note this variety.



The 1980 Hapoel Jerusalem
Pilgrimage medal.



The 1987 Jerusalem/Nazareth pilgrim medal.

1978.) I have in my collection a Hapoel medal issued subsequent to Haffner's book, in 1980. This medal is particularly interesting in regard to the present subject as it specifically describes itself as a "pilgrimage" medal. This medal is struck in copper-nickel and measures 35 millimeters, plus ring. The obverse of this uniface medal shows two highly stylized figures, male and female, striding left within a schematic wall-like design, obviously symbolizing Jerusalem. The Hebrew inscription reads, "Pilgrimage March to Jerusalem." To the right of the wall design, and running into it, is the Hebrew date equivalent to 1980; to the left, in smaller letters, within its symbol, is written Hapoel.

This medal brings me to another medal that was struck as a souvenir of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. This medal, which may be unpublished, was struck in 1887 in silver and measures 31 millimeters, plus an attached ring. This souvenir medal is most interesting in style and quite beautiful. This medal not only is a souvenir of Jerusalem, but also of Nazareth, so it was probably aimed at a Christian audience. Furthermore, its inscriptions are in Latin letters, so it was probably designed for a European or American pilgrim.

The obverse of the medal depicts a street scene in Jerusalem. One can recognize churches and part of the wall with tower or gate, without being able to exactly identify the specific spot. The scene is dominated by a great palm tree that seems to soar over all. To the right appear some very stylized trees, looking like toys. The whole scene is very primitive, but in the best sense of that word. The raised mortar lines (instead of incuse,) the odd angle of the corners, and the strange proportions all contribute to an effect much like that produced by the paintings of Henri Rousseau (1844 — 1910), the great French primitive. At the bottom of the scene appears JERUSALEM and, to the right of this in much lower relief, 87.

The reverse of the medal presents a landscape of Nazareth. This scene too is beautifully executed in a primitive style. The two sides taken together create a unique atmosphere, the result of a truly original style. It is certainly a great pity that this piece is not signed. At the top of the obverse appears NAZARETH and, at a right angle to this word and, again, in low relief, 87. Both dates have a crossed 7, which might be a clue to the medals origin, at least indicating an artist of European background. As to the date, the general appearance of the piece rules out any other possibility than that it must be read as 1887. The lettering, for instance, would be quite different on an 18th century medal.

Souvenir pilgrimage medals and tokens are an important part of travel. In them is preserved for the voyager memories of his voyage. For the voyagers in history, who have often neglected their testimony, they have much to say about voyages that once were made and now, because of the changes that time has wrought, could never be made again.

The Lady of Sepphoris

by Edward Schuman

Sepphoris was an ancient Jewish city in the Galilee. It is first mentioned as the site of the administrative capital of the Galilee under King Alexander Yanni (100 B.C.E.). In 38 B.C.E., it was conquered by Herod. It was later plundered after Herod's death by Varus, who sold the inhabitants into slavery. Herod Antipas rebuilt the city, and lived there until Tiberias was founded. It remained in the possession of the Romans under Agrippa II. In the first Jewish War (66-70) the city cooperated with the Romans, and with Vespasian the Roman general. Coins minted in Sepphoris at this period bear the legend Eirenpolis, City of Peace. Under Hadrian's rule, Sepphoris was renamed Diocaesarea and the Jewish members of the municipality were replaced by non-Jewish members. However within a generation, the Jewish city council was restored. It continued as a Jewish city under the Byzantine rulers, although it had a Christian community and a Bishop. It was the seat of the Patriarch and the Sanhedrin and several important synagogues. No city except Jerusalem is mentioned more frequently than Sepphoris among the rabbinic literature of the early centuries of the Common Era. Sepphoris was a mixed city of Jews, pagans and Christians, who lived peacefully alongside each other for centuries. Archeological evidence shows that the city was occupied until late Crusader times. It was reoccupied during the 1800's by the Arab village of Saffuriya

The town fell to the Israeli Army in 1948, and a year later a moshav was founded.

The site was first excavated in 1931, under the auspices of a group from the University of Michigan, when traces of Roman buildings were discovered along with a theater, a mosaic covered basilica, and sections of water aqueduct. For the past three years, a Hebrew University — Duke University team has been probing the extensive site of this ancient city, and last August uncovered the most beautiful mosaic ever discovered in the country as they brushed away the dirt from the floor of what had been an uneventful season of excavations. The lady of Sepphoris, buried beneath tons of dirt since she was created some 1700 years early, emerged with every hair in place, and her complexion undamaged by the ravages of time.

The building where she resided, was probably the palace of the governor. The room a banquet room. Her face was one of 15 scenes in the mosaic floor which measured approximately 24 x 40 feet. The artist who created her used small stones, and achieved delicate shadings that rendered her cheeks with lifelike color. Adjacent to this palatial structure, the excavators found contemporary Jewish structures. The proximity of the buildings is seen as attesting to the close links between Rome and its culture and the Jewish community of Sepphoris during this Talmudic period. Further tangible evidence of this close relationship

can be seen in a coin minted in Sepphoris at the beginning of the third century when it was known as Diocaesarea. The inscription describes Diocaesarea as a holy city, and speaks of the alliance between the holy council and the Senate of the Roman people. This unique numismatic evidence of an ancient treaty demonstrates the important economic and political role of Sepphoris, and indicates that the municipal council of this provincial Roman city was composed of Jewish members.

The archeologists believe that no human person served as the model for the mosaic, believing it to be an idealized image. When the mosaic is put on display in the

Jewish Museum, the public will be able to come to their own opinions in this matter. However, you can decide when you re-examine the front cover of the SHEKEL.

The earliest coins of Sepphoris were issued in 68 C.E. by Vespasian under the emperor Nero, and establish that Vespasian was governor as well as general before he took the throne. The latest of this city's coins come from the time of Elagabalus (218-222 C.E.). Because of the importance of the Jewish community in Sepphoris, most of the coins do not offend religious feelings and carry wreaths, cornucopias and palm trees. Later coins were struck with pagan temple motifs.



AE 22mm. Trajan.

O: Laureate undraped bust to right; inscription around, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟ
ΣΑΥΤΟ ΚΡ ΑΤΩΡΕΔΩΚΕΝ.

Rx: Eight-branched palm tree bearing two bunches of dates; in-
scription across field, ΣΕΠ ΦΩ ΡΗ ΝΩΝ.



AE 25mm. Elagabalus.

O: Laureate bust right wearing paludamentum; inscription around,
ΑΥΤΚΑΙΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC.

Rx: Tyche stands right within center arch of tetrastyle temple, she wears turreted crown and long dress, right hand on sceptre and left holds cornucopia; inscription begins in exergue and reads outward.

Theodor Herzl Medal

by Manfred Anson

This 30 mm X 20 mm Silver medal has been in the collection of our Society member Fred Jacobs for many years without him knowing that he actually had a very rare and unknown Herzl item.

It is perhaps one of the most intriguing pieces about Herzl which ever came to the notice of the writer who has been collecting Herzl medals for over ten years.

To begin with, this medal seems to have been a pin to be worn in a suit lapel by members of an organization which was called AGUDAT THEODOR HERZL of VIENNA. The name of this organization appears under the portrait in Hebrew.

The portrait as usual faces to the left and is not very different as that designed by the late Shmuel Kretchmer of Jerusalem who perhaps produced more Herzl medals than anyone else.

However there are some very significant other items on this medal which need to be mentioned. In the upper right hand corner of the incused area surrounding the head are two letters underneath each other with a star in between. The letters are H and S.

Those are very likely the initials of the graphic artist Herman Struck 1876 — 1944 who was widely known for his etchings. On his way back from Palestine in 1903 he met Herzl in Vienna and this meeting resulted in the now famous etched portrait of a prematurely old Herzl at 43. Struck was only one of four artists who knew Herzl and created images of him during his lifetime. Struck was also known to have etched those initials and a star on many of his etchings and most likely he produced the design for this medal, because he was not a sculptor or medalist.



On the lower left side is a Hallmark A.M. which stands of the designer of the medal August Menze whose name and that of his firm appears on the back of the medal: GRAVUR UND PRAEGE AUG. MENZE VI/2 MARIAHILFERSTRASSE 115

Above this legend there is the remainder of a peg by which the piece was worn most likely together with a clamp to keep it on the lapel.

There also appears another Hallmark on the lower right side which looks either like a fish with a #3 or a cornucopia.

What could this Organization Theodor Herzl have been like in Vienna at the turn of the Century?

Inquiries with the Zionist Archives in Jerusalem only produced the information that there was a Students Organization by the name VEREIN ZIONISTISCHER HOCHSCHUEHLER THEODOR HERZL or ASSOCIATION OF ZIONIST HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS THEODOR HERZL which functioned from 1903 till 1938 when Austria joined the Third Reich of Germany.

However the Archives do not have this medal nor can it be found in the Museum on Mt. Herzl nor in the Kadman Numismatic Museum in Tel Aviv. Looking at several later medals of Herzl, it could very well be that this small medal was the prototype of all those designed by those sculptors who had to work from paintings and etchings as well as photographs. There are of course no definite proofs to above speculations, almost all the medals produced of Herzl before 1920 have never been signed or recorded and all the mints have long vanished into history.



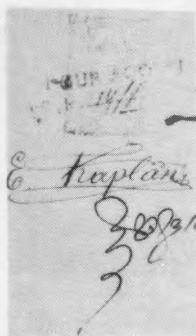
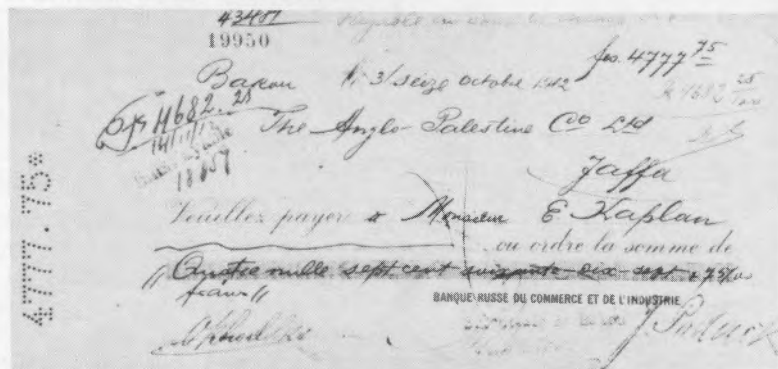
Three Russian Checks

by Sidney Levine

I enjoyed the article "Three Russian Checks" in the January-February issue of the SHEKEL, and thought that there would be some interest in three Jewish Russian checks I have in my collection. We live in New South Wales, Australia, and have been a member of A.I.N.A., for many years and have corresponded with your editor Ed Schuman for about ten years.

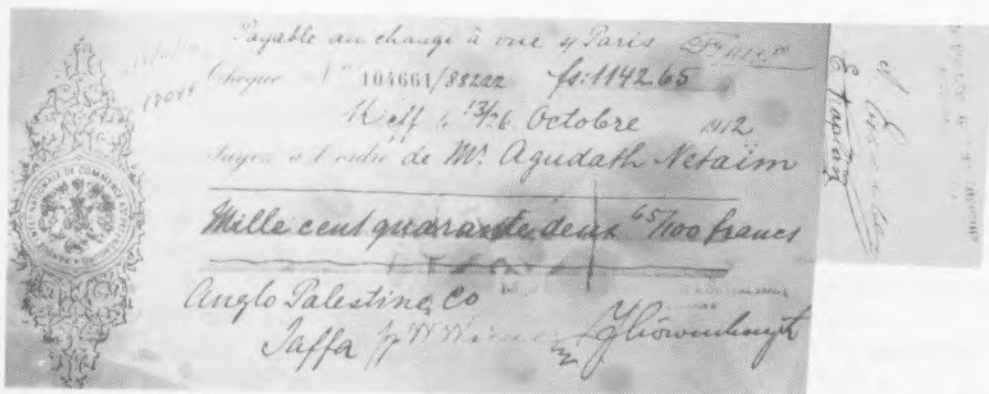
Most foreign transactions in Russia prior to the World War I period were transacted in French Francs, and payable through Paris. A commission of 2% of the actual amount of the check was deducted from the net proceeds received, and this is plainly marked across the face of each check. The final payee bank for all three checks was the Anglo Palestine Co. in Jaffa.

All three checks were issued in the month of October, 1912. The check issued on the Banque Russe du Commerce et de L'Industrie (Russian Bank of Commerce and Industry) is payable to Monsieur E. Kaplan. It was issued in the city of Bakou and dated 3/8 October 1912. The amount was a staggering sum for the time of Fr 4777.75. After commissions were paid, Mr. E. Kaplan received a net of Fr 4682.25.

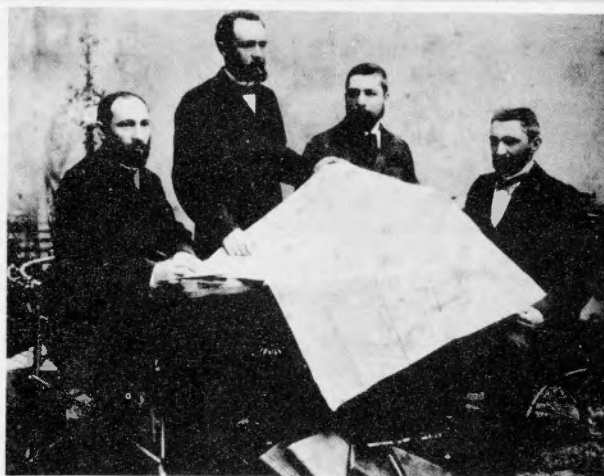
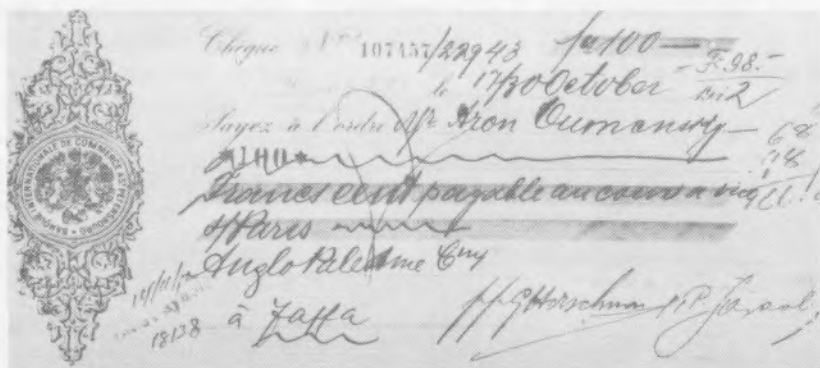


The Menuhah ve-Nahalah Society was established in Warsaw for the purpose of buying land in Eretz Israel. Among its leaders was Eliezer Kaplan, Ze'ev Gluskin, Eliezer Ze'ev Lewis-Epstein and Mattityahu Cohen. Thus there is positive proof that the proceeds from this large check were used for the purchase of land for Jewish settlement. The check was endorsed by E. Kaplan on the reverse together with the appropriate cancelled Turkish revenue stamp.

The next check is on the City of Kiev branch of the Banque Internationale de Commerce a St. Petersbourg and was payable to a Mr. Agudath Netaim for the amount Fr. 1142.65. The check is dated 13/26 October 1912. After commission deduction, the amount is Fr 1119.80. Strangely without any explanation, the reverse is endorsed with a rubber stamp reading "Soc. Ottom. de Comm. Agric. & Indust. Constantinople, Succursale de Jaffa". The signature of A. Eisenberg and then the same Mr. E. Kaplan signed his name. There can be little doubt that the funds out of this check also went for the purchase of Jewish lands as well, though the means of getting the funds out of Russia and into Palestine were evidently of devious means.



The third check is on the Nicolieff City office of the same bank. It is dated 17/30 October 1912 and was payable to Mr. Aron Oumansky for Fr 100. It might have been as a donation, or assistance to a family, but in any case, the check was received in Jaffa and endorsed by Mr. Oumansky who signed his name in Hebrew, or Yiddish.



Leaders of the Warsaw Menuhah ve-Nahalal Society, established for buying land in Erez Israel, 1890. Left to right, Eliezer Kaplan, Ze'ev Gluskin, Eliezer Ze'ev Lewin-Epstein, and Mattityahu Cohen. Courtesy Central Zionist Archives, Jerusalem.

A medal for every occasion!



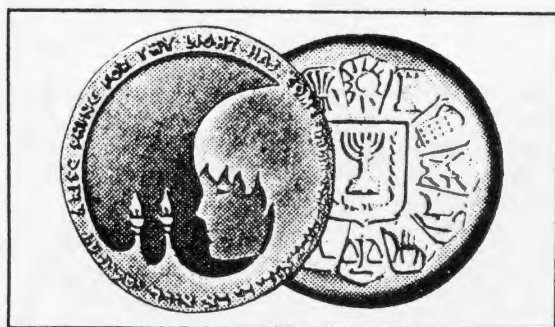
BAR MITZVAH. Appropriate gift for the day a Jewish boy leaves childhood to enter maturity.



MAZAL TOV—A GIRL. Say "Mazal Tov," at birth or on special occasions, with a memorable heirloom gift.



MAZAL TOV—A BOY. A handsome way to say "Mazal Tov," for a newly born boy, or on any festive occasion.



BAT MITZVAH. A lovely gift that celebrates this memorable day in the life of a Jewish girl and remains a lifetime token.



WEDDING. Perfect anniversary gift. Tradition says man and woman are "made whole" in marriage and also create a new world.



SHEMA YISRAEL. A symbol of the very essence of the Jewish faith. Expresses the daily prayer of Jews—from cradle to grave.

Direct from Israel. To give, treasure, display.



PIDYON HABEN. Set of five silver medals that enhances strict observance of traditional redemption of the first born son.



HONOR THE ELDERS. Mirrors the veneration and deference Jews have always accorded the elderly.

Profits from the sale of these Medals are earmarked for the improvement of Israel's landscapes, establishment and preservation of her national parks and nature reserves, and excavation of antiquities.



Israel Government Coins & Medals Corporation

4 Bronze Medals

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF BAT-YAM

Obverse: Bat-Yam City emblem, the words "60th Anniversary of Bat-Yam" in Hebrew and "Bat-Yam Daughter of the Sea" in Hebrew and English.

Reverse: A view of Bat-Yam, its Town Hall and high buildings.

Edge: The Corporation's emblem, its initials IGCMC — מממ and a serial number.

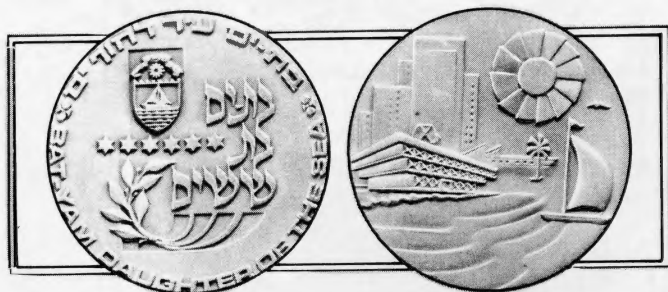
Design: Dov Lif.

Reliefs: Kretschmer

Minting: Hecht

Cat. No. 16109595 / **Metal:** Bronze / **Diameter:** 59 mm. /

Weight: 98 gm.



YAD SARA

Obverse: Emblem of the decade of the Yad Sara Association — a graphic design of the Hebrew letters "י" and "ס" the initials of Yad Sara in the form of a hand, symbolizing the helping hand of Yad Sara.

The test tube and snake symbolize the medical work of Yad Sara. The words, Yad Sara 1976-1986, in Hebrew and English.

Reverse: One hand supporting another and in the middle, the verse "Each one shall help his neighbor and tell his brother to be strong" (Isaiah 41:6) in Hebrew, which expresses the motto of Yad Sara. (The first Hebrew word in the verse, אִישׁ, also represents the initials of the Yad Sara Association.)

Edge: The Corporation's emblem, its initials IGCMC — מממ and a serial number.

Design: Yitzhak Bibas **Reliefs:** Tidhar Dagan

Minting: Hecht

Cat. No. 16104595 / **Metal:** Bronze / **Diameter:** 59 mm. /

Weight: 98 gm.

JUBILEE OF THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Obverse: Emblem of the Orchestra and the words "Jubilee of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra 1936-1986" in Hebrew and English.

Reverse: A lyre combined with laurel leaves and the verse "With harp and lyre, drums and dance, triumphant cymbals Haleluya" (Psalms 150) in Hebrew and English.

Edge: The Corporation's emblem, its initials IGCMC — מנממ and a serial number.

Design: Obverse — David Ben Hador Reverse: Ruth Lubin

Reliefs: Tidhar Dagan **Minting:** Hecht

Cat. No. 16103599 / **Metal:** Bronze / **Diameter:** 59 mm. /

Weight: 98 gm.



MISGAV LADACH

Obverse: The New Misgav Ladach Hospital Building, which was inaugurated in May 1987 and, in the background, the building in the Old City of Jerusalem, which was destroyed in 1948. The verse "The Lord ... a refuge for the oppressed" (Psalms 9:10) in Hebrew and English.

Reverse: The Hebrew letter "מ" and "ל" intertwined (symbol of the Misgav Ladach Hospital) and the words "Misgav Ladach Hospital, Jerusalem — Jerusalem Day 27.5.87" in Hebrew and English. (Day of the inauguration of the new building).

Edge: The Corporation's emblem, its initials IGCMC — מנממ and a serial number.

Design: David Harel.

Reliefs and Minting: Kretschmer

Cat. No. 16106597 / **Metal:** Bronze / **Diameter:** 59 mm. /

Weight: 98 gm.

Israel Trends

1948 to 1987 coin values

25 MILS ALUMINUM				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1948	42,650	60.00	200	850
1948	Inc. above			
		210	300	Rare
(Type 2, Half link)				
1949	650,000	20.00	60.00	100
1949	Inc. above			
		7.75	15.50	25.00
(Type-1, Reverse large berries, open link)				
1949	Inc. above			
		75.00	125	Rare
(Type-2, Reverse small berries, closed link)				
1949	Inc. above			
		60.00	85.00	100
(Type-3, Reverse closed link, straight leaves, small beading on obverse)				
1949	Inc. above			
		60.00	85.00	100
(Type 4, Half link)				

1 PRUTA ALUMINUM				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1948	5,185,000	.60	1.10	2.00
1948	(Pearl under bar on reverse)			
1949	Inc. above			
		1.00	3.50	7.00
(No pearl on reverse)				

5 PRUTA BRONZE				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949 with pearl	10,045,000	.50	1.00	2.00
1949 without pearl	Inc. above			
		.70	1.75	9.00

10 PRUTA BRONZE				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949 with pearl	14,948,000	5.00	15.00	25.00
1949 without pearl	Inc. above			
		1.00	2.00	5.00

10 PRUTA ALUMINUM, SCALLOPED				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1952	26,042,000	1.00	1.50	2.00

10 PRUTA ALUMINUM, ROUND				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1957	1,000,000	1.00	1.50	2.00

10 PRUTA ALUMINUM, BROWN ANODIZED				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1957	1,088,000	1.00	1.50	2.00

25 PRUTA COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949 with pearl	13,020,000	1.00	1.50	2.00
1949 without pearl	Inc. above			
		5.00	20.00	45.00

25 PRUTA NICKEL-CLAD STEEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1954	3,697,473	1.00	1.50	2.00

50 PRUTA COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949 with pearl	12,020,000	5.00	20.00	35.00
1949 without pearl	Inc. above			
		3.00	20.00	30.00
1954 milled edge	250,000	10.00	25.00	35.00
1954 plain edge	4,500,000	1.00	1.50	2.00

50 PRUTA NICKEL-CLAD STEEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1954	17,773,633	---	---	2.00

100 PRUTA COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949	6,062,000	---	---	2.00
1955	5,867,674	---	---	2.00

100 PRUTA NICKEL-CLAD STEEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1954-Bern die	700,000	---	---	2.00
(Type-1, Uncoated edge)				
1954	Inc. above			
		1.75	2.00	2.50
(Type-1a, Plated edge)				

100 PRUTA NICKEL-CLAD STEEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1954-Utrecht die	20,000	300	400	850
(Type-2)				

250 PRUTA COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949 with pearl	2,020,000	2.00	10.00	19.00
1949 without pearl	Inc. above			
		1.00	2.00	4.00

250 PRUTA .500 SILVER, 32.2mm.				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949-H	44,125	---	10.00	12.50

500 PRUTA .500 SILVER, 38mm.				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1949	33,812	---	20.00	25.00
(Bank of Israel reports 80 per cent of coins issued in Israel before 1960 have been melted down.)				

1 AGORA ALUMINUM				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1960	12,768,000	---	---	19.00
1960	Inc. above			
		8.00	15.00	60.00
(Obverse no serif on Hebrew letter "Lamedh")				
1960 lg. date	Est. 300	250	425	Rare
1960 lg. date	---	---	4000	Rare
(different obverse, wide barley)				
1961 (Type-1)	19,262,000	---	---	8.00
1961	Inc. above			
		15.00	30.00	40.00
(Type-2, Thick date)				
1961	Inc. above			
		10.00	20.00	40.00
(Type-1, Wide date)				
1962 lg. date	14,500,000	---	---	1.00
1962 sm. date	Inc. above	5.00	10.00	20.00
1962 diff. die	Inc. above	5.00	10.00	20.00
1963	14,804,000	---	---	1.00
1963 Inverted	Inc. above			
		5.00	10.00	20.00
1963 Thin scrip	Inc. above	---	---	6.75
1964	27,552,241	---	---	1.00
1965	20,707,649	---	---	1.00
1966	10,164,502	---	---	1.00
1967	6,781,271	---	---	1.00
1968	20,899,000	---	---	1.00
1969	22,120,000	---	---	1.00
1970	18,205,002	---	---	1.00

1971	7,488,000	---	---	1.00
1971 (star)	126,100	---	---	1.00
1972	24,912,000	---	---	1.00
1972 (star)	68,700	---	---	1.00
1973	20,548,000	---	---	1.00
1973 (ann.)	98,200	---	---	1.00
1974 (J)	8,080,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (C)	34,000,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (star)	93,050	---	---	1.00
1975	1,514,000	---	---	1.00
1975 (star)	61,855	---	---	1.00
1976	4,512,000	---	---	1.00
1976 (star)	65,000	---	---	1.00
1977	---	---	---	1.00
1977 (star)	37,376	---	---	1.00
1978	---	---	---	1.00
1978 (star)	57,200	---	---	1.00
1979	---	---	---	1.00
1979 (star)	31,700	---	---	1.00
1980 (nickel)	---	---	---	1.00

FIVE AGOROT ALUMINUM-BRONZE				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1960 Lg. frame	8,019,000	---	8.00	20.00
1961	15,090,000	---	---	2.00
1961 I.C.I. die	5,000,000	25.00	75.00	200
1962 Lg. date	11,198,000	---	---	1.00
1962 Sm. date	Inc. above	5.00	10.00	20.00
1963	1,429,000	---	---	2.00
1964	21,451	15.00	100	350
1965	201,181	---	---	1.00
1966	290,866	---	---	1.00
1967	2,195,144	---	---	1.00
1968	4,020,000	---	---	1.00
1969	2,200,103	---	---	1.00
1970	6,071,457	---	---	1.00
1971	11,090,000	---	---	1.00
1971 (star)	126,100	---	---	1.00
1972	8,305,000	---	---	1.00
1972 (star)	68,700	---	---	1.00
1973	17,330,007	---	---	1.00
1973 (ann.)	98,250	---	---	1.00
1974 (J)	10,470,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (star c/n)	93,050	---	---	1.00
1975	10,232,000	---	---	1.00
1975 (star c/n)	61,855	---	---	1.00

ALUMINUM				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1976	13,156,000	---	---	1.00
1976 (star c/n)	65,000	---	---	1.00
1977 (J)	16,800,000	---	---	1.00
1977 (star c/n)	37,376	---	---	1.00
1978 (C)	15,000,000	---	---	1.00
1978	---	---	---	1.00
1978 (star c/n)	57,200	---	---	1.00
1979	---	---	---	1.00
1979 (star c/n)	31,700	---	---	1.00
1980	---	---	---	1.00
1980 (bank c/n)	---	---	---	1.00

10 AGOROT ALUMINUM-BRONZE				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1960 Lg. frame	14,397,000	---	2.50	12.00
1960 Sm. frame	Inc. above	1.00	3.50	15.00
1961	12,821,000	---	---	7.50
1961 (Patcha)	Inc. above	15.00	50.00	Rare
1962 Lg. date	8,845,000	---	---	1.00
1962 Sm. date	Inc. above	---	5.00	20.00

10 AGOROT ALUMINUM-BRONZE				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1963	3,931,000	---	---	1.00
1964 Curved "shin"	3,612,423	---	---	1.00
1964 Straight "shin"	Inc. above	12.00	20.00	40.00
1965	200,561	---	---	1.00
1966	7,276,000	---	---	1.00
1967	6,426,438	---	---	1.00
1968	4,825,009	---	---	1.00
1969	6,810,000	---	---	1.00
1970	5,191,002	---	---	1.00
1971	7,700,000	---	---	1.00
1971 (star)	126,100	---	---	1.00
1972	9,663,112	---	---	1.00
1972 (star)	68,700	---	---	1.00
1973	14,480,117	---	---	1.00
1973 (star c/n)	98,250	---	---	1.00
1974 (J)	3,880,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (C)	18,160,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (star c/n)	93,050	---	---	1.00
1975 (J)	25,135,000	---	---	1.00
1975 (star c/n)	61,885	---	---	1.00
1976	38,870,000	---	---	1.00
1976 (C)	20,000,066	---	---	1.00
1976 (star c/n)	65,000	---	---	1.00
1977	---	---	---	1.00

ALUMINUM				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1977	---	---	---	1.00
1977 (star c/n)	37,376	---	---	1.00
1978	---	---	---	1.00
1978 (star c/n)	57,200	---	---	1.00
1979	---	---	---	1.00
1979 (star c/n)	31,700	---	---	1.00
1980	---	---	---	1.00
1980 Bank (c/n)	---	---	---	1.00

25 AGOROT ALUMINUM-BRONZE				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1960 Lg. frame	4,391,000	---	---	3.00
1960 Sm. frame	Inc. above	---	---	---
1961	5,009,000	---	---	1.00
1962	882,000	---	---	1.00
1963	194,000	---	---	5.00
1964	5 Trial pcs. only	---	---	---
1965	186,544	---	---	1.00
1966	320,000	---	---	1.00
1967	325,041	---	---	1.00
1968	445,000	---	---	1.00
1969	432,004	---	---	1.00
1970	676,640	---	---	1.00
1971	308,030	---	---	1.00
1971 (star)	126,100	---	---	1.00
1972	1,633,000	---	---	1.00
1972 (star)	68,700	---	---	1.00
1973	2,916,000	---	---	1.00
1973 (star c/n)	98,250	---	---	1.00
1974 (J)	2,320,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (star c/n)	93,050	---	---	1.00
1975	3,968,000	---	---	1.00
1975 (star c/n)	61,885	---	---	1.00
1976	3,901,000	---	---	1.00
1976 (star c/n)	65,000	---	---	1.00
1977	1,832,000	---	---	1.00
1977 (star c/n)	37,376	---	---	1.00
1978 (star c/n)	57,200	---	---	1.00
1979	---	---	---	1.00
1979 (star c/n)	31,700	---	---	1.00
1980 Bank (N)	---	---	---	1.00

HALF LIRA COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1963 (Large animals)	5,607,000	1.00	5.00	10.00
1963 (Small animals)	Inc. above	1.50	15.00	30.00
1964	3,761,890	---	---	2.00
1965	1,551,167	---	---	2.00
1966	2,139,000	---	---	1.00
1967	1,941,570	---	---	1.00
1968	1,183,000	---	---	1.00
1969	450,000	---	---	1.00
1970	972,025	---	---	1.00
1971	398,008	---	---	1.00
1971 (star)	126,100	---	---	1.00
1972	211,000	---	---	1.00
1972 (star)	68,700	---	---	1.00
1973	3,425,010	---	---	1.00
1973 (star)	98,250	---	---	1.00
1974	4,275,015	---	---	1.00
1974 (star)	93,050	---	---	1.00
1975 (J)	6,066,000	---	---	1.00
1975 (CA)	5,000,010	---	---	1.00
1975 (star)	61,885	---	---	1.00
1976	4,959,000	---	---	1.00
1976 (star)	65,000	---	---	1.00
1977	4,983,010	---	---	1.00
1977 (star)	37,376	---	---	1.00
1978	---	---	---	1.00
1978 (star)	57,200	---	---	1.00
1979	---	---	---	1.00
1979 (star)	31,700	---	---	1.00
1980 Bank (N)	---	---	---	1.00

1 LIRA (POUND) SERIES TYPE I COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1963 (Shaved "1", large animals)	4,212,000	---	2.00	5.00
1963 (Small animals)	Inc. above	2.00	4.00	10.00
1963 (Fiat "1")	Inc. above	5.00	15.00	---
1964	10 Trial pcs. only	---	---	---
1965	166,053	---	---	1.50
1966	290,000	---	---	1.50
1967	180,066	---	---	1.50

1 LIRA (POUND) SERIES TYPE 2				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1967	3,830,338	---	---	1.00
1968	3,932,061	---	---	1.00
1969	12,484,016	---	---	1.00
1970	4,805,038	---	---	1.00
1971	3,057,663	---	---	1.00
1971 (star)	126,100	---	---	1.00
1972	2,489,000	---	---	1.00
1972 (star)	68,700	---	---	1.00
1973	10,365,051	---	---	1.00
1973 (star)	98,250	---	---	1.00
1974 (J)	2,287,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (C)	4,000,000	---	---	1.00
1974 (star)	93,050	---	---	1.00
1975 (J)	7,225,000	---	---	1.00
1975 (CA)	6,000,010	---	---	1.00
1975 (star)	61,885	---	---	1.00
1976	4,268,000	---	---	1.00
1976 (star)	65,000	---	---	1.00
1977	---	---	---	1.00
1977 (Fiat)	37,376	---	---	1.00
1978	---	---	---	1.00
1978 (star)	57,200	---	---	1.00
1979	---	---	---	1.00
1979 (star)	31,700	---	---	1.00
1980	---	---	---	1.00
1980 Bank (N)	---	---	---	1.00

5 (POUND) COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Mintage	F-VF	EF	Unc.
1978	---	---	---	1.00
1979	---	---	---	1.00
1979 (star)	31,700	---	---	4.00
1980	---	---	---	1.00
1980 Bank	---	---	---	---

HALF-POUND-PURIM SERIES COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Event	Mintage	Unc.	Proof
1961 (1/2 Shekel)		20,004	10.00	25.00
1961 Specimen "mem"				
(1/2 Shekel)		5,000	---	50.00
1962 (1/2 Shekel)		20,000	6.00	8.00
1962 Specimen "mem"				
"mem"		10,000	---	25.00

CHANUKA SERIES ONE POUND COPPER-NICKEL				
Date	Event	Mintage	Unc.	Proof
1958 Lights (B)		150,000	3.00	---
1958 Specimen (B)		5,000	---	60.00
1960 Deganya (U)		50,000	4.00	---
1960 Specimen "mem" (U)		5,000	---	45.00
1960 Szold (U)				
Regular "mem"		16,883	30.00	---
1960 Specimen "mem" (U)		3,000	---	200.00
1961 Hero (U)		18,916	10.00	---
1961 Specimen "mem" (U)		9,428	---	12.00
1962 Ital. Lamp (B)		9,657	35.00	---
1962 Specimen "mem" (B)		6,040	---	55.00
1963 N. Afr. Lamp (U)		10,000	35.00	---
1963 Specimen "mem" (U)		5,500	---	55.00

CHANUKA SERIES FIVE POUNDS .750 SILVER 34 mm.				
Date	Event	Mint	Mintage	Unc.
1972 Russ. Lamp (J)			74,750	8.00
1972 Specimen "mem" (J)			22,400	9.00
1973 Babylonian Lamp (J)			94,750	8.00
1973 Specimen "mem"			44,925	9.00

CHANUKA SERIES 10 POUNDS .500 SILVER 34 mm.				
Date	Event	Mint	Mintage	Proof
1974 Domasus Lamp (J)			74,375	8.00
1974 Specimen "mem"			58,900	12.00
1975 Holland Lamp (J)			44,000	8.00
1975 Specimen "mem"			33,650	12.00
1976 Am. Lamp (J)			25,000	20.00
1976 Specimen "mem"			20,000	25.00

COPPER-NICKEL 34 mm.				
Date	Event	Mint	Mintage	Unc.
1977 Jerusalem Lamp (J)			46,302	5.00
1977 Specimen "mem" (open) (J)			9,689	6.00
1978 Specimen "mem" (closed)			---	8.00

CHANUKA SERIES 25 POUNDS				
Date	Event	Mint	Mintage	Unc.
1978 Fr. Lamp (J)			40,000	6.00
1978 Specimen (C)			23,000	10.00

CHANUKA SERIES 100 POUNDS .500 silver 34mm.				
Date	Event	Mint	Mintage	Unc.
1979 Egyptian Lamp (B)			12.00	18.00
1979 Specimen "mem" (B)			30.00	---

CHANUKA SERIES 1 SHEQEL

BU		
1980 Greek Lamp.....	18.00	---
1981 Polish Lamp.....	25.00	---
1982 Yemen Lamp.....	25.00	---
1983 Prague Lamp.....	25.00	---
1984 Theres. Lamp.....	30.00	---
1985 Ashkenaz Lamp.....	25.00	---
1986 Algerian Lamp.....	25.00	---
1987 English Lamp.....	24.00	---

CHANUKA SERIES 2 SHEQALIM

Proof		
1980 Greek Lamp.....	30.00	---
1981 Polish Lamp.....	35.00	---
1982 Yemen Lamp.....	39.00	---
1983 Prague Lamp.....	35.00	---
1984 Theres. Lamp.....	45.00	---
1985 Ashkenaz Lamp.....	39.00	---
1986 Algerian Lamp.....	39.00	---
1987 English Lamp.....	35.00	---

INDEPENDENCE DAY SERIES FIVE POUNDS .900 SILVER 34mm.

Date Event Mint	Unc.	Proof
1958 Menorah (U).....	12.00	---
1958 Proof (U).....	---	55.00
1959 Ingathering (B).....	18.00	---
1959 Proof "mem" (B).....	---	50.00
1960 Herzl (B).....	18.00	---
1960 Proof "mem" (B).....	---	50.00
1961 Bar Mitzvah (U).....	45.00	---
1961 Proof "mem" (U).....	---	70.00
1962 Negev (U).....	40.00	---
1962 Proof "mem" (U).....	---	70.00
1963 Seafaring (R).....	35.00	---
1963 Proof "mem" (R).....	---	40.00
1964 Museum (R).....	55.00	---
1964 Proof "mem" (R).....	---	85.00
1965 Knesset (R).....	15.00	---
1965 Proof "mem" (R).....	---	20.00
1966 Life (U).....	13.00	---
1966 Proof "mem" (U).....	---	15.00
1967 Eilat (U).....	18.00	---
1967 Proof "mem" (U).....	---	20.00

INDEPENDENCE DAY SERIES 10 POUND COMMEMORATIVES .900 SILVER 37mm., .7523

Date Event Mint	Unc.	Proof
1968 Jerusalem (B).....	---	13.00
1968 Proof "mem" (B).....	---	13.00
1969 Shalom "mem" (SF).....	---	13.00
1969 Shalom "Kof" (K).....	---	13.00
1969 Proof (SF) "mem".....	---	13.00
1970 Mikveh (J).....	---	11.00
1970 Proof "mem" (B).....	---	13.00
1971 Science (U).....	---	13.00
1971 Proof "mem" (U).....	---	15.00
1971 Science "Star" (J).....	---	15.00
1971 Proof "mem" (J).....	---	15.00
1972 Aviation (J).....	---	12.00
1972 Proof-Like "mem" (J).....	---	20.00
1973 25th Anniv. (J).....	---	11.00
1973 Proof "mem" (J).....	---	12.00
1974 Language (J).....	---	11.00
1974 Specimen "mem" (J).....	---	12.00

INDEPENDENCE DAY SERIES 25 POUNDS .800 SILVER 40 mm., .7716

Date Event Mint	Mint.	EF Proof
1975 Bonds (J).....	49,200	12.00
1975 Specimen "mem" (J).....	39,980	15.00
1976 Strength-Faith (J).....	40,000	12.00
1976 Specimen "mem" (J).....	35,000	15.00
1977 Brotherhood in Jerusalem (J).....	37,300	12.00
1977 Specimen "mem" (J).....	27,200	15.00

INDEPENDENCE DAY SERIES 50 POUNDS .500 SILVER 34 mm.

Date Event Mint	Mint.	Unc. Proof
1978 Loyalty (J).....	40,500	11.00
1978 Specimen "mem" (J).....	22,000	15.00
1979 Mother, Child (J).....	24,200	11.00
1979 Specimen (C).....	16,200	15.00
1980 Peace Treaty 200 Lirof.....	---	25.00
1980 Specimen "mem".....	---	35.00
1981 People of Book 2 Sheqels "star".....	---	30.00
1981 Specimen "mem".....	---	40.00
1982 Rothschild 10 Sheqels.....	18,000	35.00
1982 Specimen.....	12,000	50.00
1983 Valor.....	---	35.00
1983 Specimen.....	---	55.00
1984 Dbl. Chal.....	---	30.00
1984 Specimen.....	---	45.00
1985 Science.....	---	30.00
1985 Specimen.....	---	45.00

2 SHEQALIM

1986 Art in Israel	Proof
1986 Art in Israel.....	40.00
1987 Reunification.....	40.00
1988 40th Anniv.....	30.00

1 SHEQEL

BU		
1986 Art in Israel.....	25.00	---
1987 Reunification.....	25.00	---

HISTORIC SITES 1 SHEQEL

Proof		
1982 Qumran.....	40.00	---
1983 Herodion.....	40.00	---
1984 Kidron Valley.....	45.00	---
1985 Capernaum.....	40.00	---
1986 Akko.....	35.00	---
1987 Jericho.....	30.00	---

HALF SHEQEL

BU		
1982 Qumran.....	20.00	---
1983 Herodion.....	20.00	---
1984 Kidron Valley.....	25.00	---
1985 Capernaum.....	25.00	---
1986 Akko.....	20.00	---
1987 Jericho.....	20.00	---

PIDYON HABEN SERIES 10 POUNDS .900 SILVER 37 mm., .7523

Date Event Mint	Mint.	Unc. Proof
1970 Regular.....	48,983	12.00
1970 Proof.....	---	13.00
1971 Regular (J).....	30,201	12.00

PIDYON HABEN SERIES 10 POUNDS .900 SILVER 37 mm., .7523

Date Event Mint	Mint.	Unc. Proof
1971 Proof.....	13,950	15.00
1972 Regular, star (J).....	30,000	12.00
1972 Proof.....	---	15.00
1972 no star (J).....	15,000	25.00
1973 Regular (J).....	101,000	18.00
1973 Specimen "mem" (J) Proof.....	14,900	15.00
1974 Regular (J).....	109,350	12.00
1974 Specimen "mem" (J) Proof.....	44,425	15.00

PIDYON HABEN SERIES 25 POUNDS .900 SILVER 37 mm.

Date Event Mint	Mint.	Unc. Proof
1975 Regular (J).....	63,000	12.00
1975 Specimen "mem" (J).....	49,450	15.00

PIDYON HABEN SERIES 25 POUNDS .800 SILVER 40 mm.

Date Event Mint	Mint.	Unc. Proof
1976 Regular (J).....	50,000	12.00
1976 Specimen "mem" (J).....	29,600	15.00
1977 Regular (J).....	32,100	15.00
1977 Specimen "mem" (J).....	19,296	15.00

SPECIAL ISSUE COMMEMORATIVES 10 POUNDS .900 SILVER 37 mm.

Date Event Mint	Mint.	Unc. Proof
1967 Victory reg. (B).....	234,589	12.00
1967 Specimen "mem" (K).....	50,499	15.00
1971 Freedom People Go (J).....	73,550	12.00
1971 Specimen P-L "mem" (SF).....	20,300	15.00

25 POUNDS .935 SILVER 37 mm.

Date Event Mint	Mint.	Unc. Proof
1974 Ben-Gurion reg. (J).....	100,250	12.00
1974 Specimen "mem" (B).....	64,600	15.00
1980 Jabotinsky 25 Sheqels "star".....	---	25.00
1980 Specimen "mem".....	---	30.00

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Coin World
THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF THE ENTIRE NUMISMATIC FIELD

P.O. Box 150, Sidney, OH 45365

GOLD ISSUES			GOLD ISSUES			OFFICIALLY PACKAGED MINT SETS		
Date Event	Mint	EFProof	Date Event	Mint	EFProof	Date	Mintage	Price
*1960 Herzl (B)			1983 Israel Defense Forces			1971 Star of David set	126,100	5.00
20 pound regular	10,075	350. 400.	10 Sheqels	3,382	---	625.	1972 Specimen set, wallet	21,500 5.00
1962 Weizmann (B) 50 pounds specimen			1983 Herodian			300.	1972 Star of David set	68,700 5.00
"mem"	5,941	---	5 Sheqalim	4,352	---	500.	1973 Star of David set	98,250 5.00
100 pounds specimen "mem"	5,940	---	1984 Brotherhood			550.	1974 Star of David set	93,050 5.00
1964 Bank of Israel (B)			10 Sheqalim	3,798	---	375.	1975 Star of David set	61,885 5.00
50 pounds regular	5,201	300. 475.	1984 Kidron Valley			500.	1976 Star of David set	65,000 8.00
50 pounds specimen "mem"	841	---	5 Sheqalim	2,410	---	500.	1977 Star of David set	37,376 5.00
1967 Victory (B) 100 pounds specimen			1985 Science Ach.			375.	1978 Star of David set	57,200 5.00
"mem"	8,020	---	10 Sheqalim	5,000	---	420.	1979 Star of David set	31,700 6.00
1968 Jerusalem (B)			1985 Copernicus			---	1979 Specimen set, wallet	---
100 pounds specimen	12,012	300. 450.	5 Sheqalim	5,000	---	---	1980 Star of David Set	---
1969 Shalom (U) 100 pounds specimen			1986 Art			---	Bank anniv.	---
"mem"	12,009	300. 450.	10 Sheqalim	---	---	---	1980 Star of David set	---
1971 Freedom (B) 100 pounds specimen			1986 Akko			---	1981 Set of six piefort coins	---
1973 Declaration (Scroll) (Set of 3 in case)			5 Sheqalim	---	---	---	1981 Coins of diff. years,	---
Specimens "mem"			1987 10 Sheqalim			---	in wallet	---
50, 100, 200 pounds	18,000	550. 850.	Gold Proof			---	1982 Set of six piefort	---
1973 Declaration (Scroll) (Mini set of 2 in case)			40th Anniversary			---	1983 Regular Mint Set	---
Specimens "mem"			Proclamation	5,000	---	---	1983 Set of piefort coins	---
50, 100 pounds (J)	10,000	---	*Watch out for counterfeit Herzl gold.			---	1984 Set of piefort coins	---
1974 Ben Gurion 500 pounds			OFFICIALLY PACKAGED MINT SETS			---	1982 Set of seven coins	---
"mem" (B)	47,847	---	Date	Mintage	Proof	---	1983 Set of Seven Piefort Official	---
1975 Israel Bonds 500 pounds			1963 wht. card (with 25			---	Mint Set, dbl. Thickness	---
"mem" (U)	31,775	---	agorot dated 1962)	2,000	100.	---	1983 Set of Five Official Unc. set,	---
1978 30th Anniv.			1963 wht. card all			---	in plastic holder, no AM	---
1,000 pounds (J)	11,000.	---	coins dated 1963			---	1984 Set of Seven Piefort Official	---
1980 Peace Treaty			1963 wht. card with inverted			---	Mint Set, dbl. thickness	---
5,000 Lira	5,000	---	1 agora	10,000	150.	---	1985 Piefort Official Mint Set, dbl.	---
1980 Jabotinsky			1963 blue/whl. card			---	Thickness	---
500 Sheqels	5,300	---	1963 blue/whl. card with			---	1986 Official Mint Set with	---
1981 People of the Book			inverted 1 agora			---	Hanukka coin	---
10 Sheqels	5,300	---	1965 Specimen set	153,500	3.00	---	1986/87 Combo set	---
1982 Rothschild			1966 Specimen set	114,800	3.00	---		
10 Sheqels	4,930	---	1967 Specimen set	128,250	3.00	---		
1982 Quamran			1968 Specimen set	184,600	3.50	---		
5 Sheqels	4,942	---	1969 Specimen set	158,100	3.50	---		
			1970 Specimen set, wallet	64,800	4.00	---		
			1970 Specimen set, card	64,100	3.00	---		
			1971 Specimen set, wallet	32,600	7.00	---		

Israel coins stronger

Prices used in compiling Israel Trends were submitted by J.J. Van Grover and William Rosenblum. Van Grover can be contacted at P.O. Box 123, Oakland Gardens, N.Y. 11364; Rosenblum can be reached at P.O. Box 355, Evergreen, Colo. 80439.

Comments from J.J. Van Grover concerning the Israel coin market follow:

The general world market is not very exciting at this time, with modern bullion coins being highly promoted and taking a large market share of the available funds away from numismatics.

Latest foreign coin auctions of rare coins are bringing record prices in the United States as the dollar is very cheap to the Japanese, Chi-

nese and many Europeans.

Israel coins are performing better than the general market of foreign coins as the collector base has always been very strong and that has been fortified by a loyal following, that have been building their collections but no longer invest.

Common coins and paper money are low but show or advertise Palestine notes, early Israel notes, rare medals or commemoratives, and they will sell fast.

There are no inventories hanging over the market as in years past. The Israel market has had its free-fall. Try to acquire any common Israel coin. It is a very hard job.

Collect Israel coins for the pleasure, you will be rewarded in the present and future.

The ALPH BETH Page

...Dedicated to the Beginner

by Edward Janis

Q. I am trying to get my nephew interested in becoming a collector. I have given him some Indian cents, a few Chanuka coins, my AINA tokens and even last year's piefort coins. He thanks me. Then he puts them in his "treasure chest" along with the governor's autograph, an Indian arrowhead, and two excellent report cards that he brought home to his mother in the distant past. How do I make a collector from this nice but disinterested kid?

Henry C., Hartford, Conn.

A. The nephew is currently an accumulator. He squirrels away those items that are meaningful and desirous to him. He could become a collector of any of those items that appeal to him. The desire to specialize in a given field is kindled by exposure, education and finally by acquisition. You cannot force your likes and dislikes in collecting coins, arrowheads or any other collectable on a youngster. Expose him or her to a coin, a

medal, a piece of paper money. Explain the historical background, the beautiful medallic interpretation by the designer, the meaning of a legend and then PUT THE ITEM AWAY. After this happens for fifteen or twenty times, the youngster decides what he likes and what he doesn't like. He will look at a medal and say, "Are there any other medals of the Presidents of Israel?" Even later, "I would like to have a collection of the Presidents (or Prime Ministers or Generals) of Israel." At that time you offer him ONE piece as a gift. The fire is lit.

Sometimes, you can be too successful. At the recent Greater N.Y. Convention, Julie Turoff took something out of his wallet and said, "Give me four dollars." I know that Julie does not sell raffles or sweepstake tickets so I gave him the four singles. "I knew that you wouldn't complain about this but you should cancel the kid's credit card." So who's complaining?

ED JANIS 4/30/88
Your GRAND SON HAS
A BILL of 4⁰⁰ REMAINING
HE SAID TO PRESENT
THIS BILL TO YOU
SEE ME AT RALPH PIAU
STERN'S #61

New NIS 20 Bank Note

by Samuel Lachman — Haifa

The first "20" denomination paper currency in Israel's history was released April 12, when the Bank of Israel began circulation of an NIS (New Israel Sheqel) 20 bank-note. This is the sixth note in the new sheqel series. The 20 new sheqalim piece displays a portrait of Moshe Sharett on the face. Sharett was prime minister of Israel in 1954-55 after being foreign minister from 1948 to that time. Bank officials hope the new note will lessen the demand for and production of NIS 10 notes. The "Golda's" as the NIS, 10 are commonly called in Israel are the workhouse of Israeli currency. "Give me a Golda" is the expression used for a short taxi ride as well as for many other items.

The portrait of Moshe Sharett dominates the face of the new note. Sharett served as prime minister of Israel from 1954-55, after holding the position of foreign minister since 1948. With the appearance of Sharett on the new Israeli note, all of the former prime ministers of the nation who are no longer living have been honored in this fashion. David Ben-Gurion appears on the NIS 50, Levi Eshkol on the NIS 5, and Golda Meier on the NIS 10 note.

At the center of the face, Sharett is depicted raising the flag of the Israel at the United Nations on May 11, 1949, when, Israel was admitted to the U.N. A number of flag-like patterns form the background to the portrait and vignette. They are intended to symbolize Sharett's activities in enhancing

Israel's international relations while serving as foreign minister. Conspicuous among these patterns is the flag of the Jewish Brigade, which Sharett was instrumental in forming during World War II.

The new notes bear the date 1987, and the engraved signatures of bank governor Michael Bruno and chairman of the Advisory Council Shlomo Lorenz even though they were issued in 1988. Early Tel Aviv is pictured on the back of the new note. Prominent at center is the old building of the Herzlia High School. Sharett was among the first group of students to attend that institution.

The new note measures 138 x 76 mm. The dominant color of the new NIS 20 note is gray, to differentiate it from other Israeli currency notes. It is the first time gray has predominated on an Israeli note. In addition there is a small square located into a larger square printed intaglio for recognition for the blind in the upper right corner of the face of the note with a look through pattern on the back which doubles an another security devise. The sign for the blind is in keeping with similar devices used in the past on other Israeli notes. There are also six small rectangles corresponding to two lozenges and two small triangles on the back of the note, the structures merging to form a Star of David when held to the light.

The note has dimensions of 76 by 138 millimeters on plain white and fluorescent free paper. The note was designed by Zvi Narkiss with

the assistance of Aire Glazer on the back. The portrait is adapted from an original by Oswald Adler. The note converts officially to

about \$13.40 U.S. However in actual practice of converting dollars to Sheqels either at a bank or hotel, the conversion rate is closer to \$15.00.



LARRY GENTILE Sr. AND THE YOUNG NUMISMATISTS

1988 Greater New York Coin Convention

by George Gilbert

The May 1988 Greater New York Numismatic Convention at the Omni Park Central Hotel met with resounding cheers from a bourse active with sales of U.S., ancients and Israel coin collectibles.

A well-attended Educational Forum, exhibits area and meetings of a variety of area numismatic groups made the event a major numismatic activity of the East Coast, reported Julius Turoff, General Chairman.

Among successful related activities were well-attended sessions of the Young Numismatists with day-long activities conducted by the youths under the direction of Larry Gentile, Sr. Separate meetings of the Metropolitan Token and Medals Society, the American Metallic Sculpture Association, the EAC (Early American Coppers) brought in attendees from nearby New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island and metropolitan NY suburbs.

Dealer attendees came from across America to find a sold-out bourse, unusual in a time when area coin shows have had lacklustre attendance by both dealers and the public, noted Moe Weinschel in a report to the AINA Board of Directors which held an evening meeting on April 30. He pointed out that the dealer-to-dealer sales time had great dealer support.

Highlights of the four-day event included the General Meeting of AINA which was opened by President Stanley Yulish who reported on decentralization of the major

AINA activities from the earlier Florida base. The fulltime office has been eliminated with AINA arrangement for services of J.J. Van Grover, an experienced specialist in AINA numismatics and a member of the AINA board for AINA coin sales. Remaining activities will be split between the Treasurer Sylvia Magnus and the office of the president in Cleveland. Calls to the prior AINA Florida number will be answered in Cleveland.

The Educational Forum chaired by Julius Turoff heard Ed Schuman who presented rarely seen examples of checks and related bank certificates. One group showed Anglo-Palestine Bank certificates issued in Jerusalem during WWI after bank assets had been seized. Other illustrations reflected activities of prominent Jewish financiers and the trail of paper which is part of their legacy.

Ed Janis showed slides of a series of brass medals created over 100 years ago by George H. Lovett, a medalist who honored the memory of George Washington with a 10-medal set featuring the 10 Revolutionary War military headquarters. The obverse of each features the famed Houdin bust, coincidentally the same bust portrayed on the AINA Bicentennial Medals of 1976 designed by Ed Janis. The Janis Collection of the Lovett brass group is believed to be the second known complete set, acquired over a number of years.

The leading auction was con-

EDUCATIONAL FORUM PHOTOS



JULIUS TUROFF, MODERATOR - ED JANIS & ED SCHUMAN



ED JANIS & ED SCHUMAN - CONVENTION SPEAKERS



MOE WEINSCHTEL, CONVENTION COORDINATOR & ED JANIS

ducted by Stack's with sessions on four days attracting continued interest from dealers and numismatists. One-day auctions by the Empire Coin Co. and by NASCA included major offerings of ancients and Judaic-Israeli material.

A breakfast on Sunday was among the closing activities. The volunteer staff which made the smooth-running operation an example of how a complex operation can be organized to accommodate numerous activities and events included the Registration Team headed by Faye Stern — Barbara Druck, (dealers) Florence Turoff, C. Friedler and J. Pollackov. Keys and Cases were protected by Jud and Beverly Karten, H. Pollackov and Moe Weinschel. The Bourse was directed by Jud Karten and Julius Turoff. Exhibits were handled by Julius Turoff and Donna Sims.



HENRY KRAMARZ ACCEPTING
AWARD FROM ED SCHUMAN
FOR EXCELLENCE IN SHEKEL
PHOTOGRAPHY



SHEKEL ADVISORY COMMITTEE — STAN YULISH, AINA PRES

My Favorite Coin: The Common American Nickel and Its Jewish Connection

by
Julius Turoff with George Gilbert

I don't have to go to the vault; I usually manage to keep one in my pocket, or if not there, in my wife's purse. You have one or more in your pocket, or wherever you put your small change.

My favorite coin is the U.S. Jefferson nickel, the one that came into circulation 50 years ago, the year that I became a numismatist. You know it well: Our third president, Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) facing to the left. The reverse features the Jefferson home at Monticello, a bas relief that makes it look something like the White House.

Few Americans with this coin in their purses know of its Jewish Connection. Some symbol hidden in the sculptured relief? No; it has only the required coinage messages: In God We Trust; E Pluribus Unum, United States of America, etc. There is no "5"; its value is spelled out as FIVE CENTS. The only readable numerals are the dates, and these change annually.

My enthusiasm for this coin has to do with the building on the reverse, with Monticello itself. Here lived Jefferson, who dreamed of an extension of the democratic ideal through the expansion of owner-worked farms rather than of the already evident rise of cities and industrialism. Before he became America's president, he served first as a Virginia lawyer, a member of the local legislature,

then its delegate to the Continental Congress.

He drafted the Declaration of Independence with its freedom of religion for all, an idea unique in the world. He meant in the equality of men that they had less than equal talent but that all had the same inherent rights. He replaced Benjamin Franklin as U.S. Minister to France and he applauded the start of the French Revolution.

He is held in special regard by American numismatists because he was the father of the American currency system. In 1781 the Secretary of Finance for the U.S. was Robert Morris who conceived a plan to utilize the existing system of shillings revalued to a coinage based on the commonly accepted Spanish Piece of Eight. In New York at that time, 8 shillings made up a Spanish dollar. Morris thought that the division of the Spanish coin into eighths permitted a variety of coin values with values changing from state to state. A New York shilling would be 180 parts of a Spanish unit; but Georgia shillings would be worth 288 parts of a Spanish coin. America had no mint and would not have one for another ten years. Congress withheld support for the Morris system. Jefferson argued that rather than hold onto the hated shillings, America would have a Spanish-American Piece of Eight

as the centerpiece of a new monetary system of dollar, half-dollar, quarter-dollar plus tenths and twentieths. Congress enacted the legislation in 1785.

Jefferson participated in the national political scene as the agrarian-minded supporter of self-governing states. His opponent was Alexander Hamilton who represented the merchant-manufacturing way with a strong central government. Jefferson thought government should protect liberty; Hamilton thought government should protect property. He served as the third president (1801 to 1809). In 1803 he doubled the size of the U.S. with the Louisiana Purchase, without the specific constitutional authority to do so. He refused a third term and he retired to Monticello.

Jefferson's ideas on separation of Church and State appealed to a young man, Uriah P. Levy who was Jewish. He had suffered the intolerance of anti-Semitism starting from age 12 when he became a cabin boy. Then seamen teased him about his refusal to eat pork and other foods. Later, as a Navy officer his confrontations with bigots led to six courts martials, one for causing the death of an anti-Semite in a duel.

Levy was one of the two members of the first graduating class at Annapolis; this makes it a fact that 50% of the first Annapolis class was Jewish!

Ultimately he rose in the ranks of the Navy to the next-to-highest command level and he saw lesser men elevated. He sued the Navy for its anti-Semitism, and in a landmark case, won. He was advanced to Commodore Levy.

Levy, then a wealthy man, was shocked when he learned that Jefferson had died and that the estate had gone into bankruptcy. Monticello had become an abandoned, dilapidated home, stripped of its finery. Levy acquired the ruined building and had his mother, Rachel take charge of its restoration. Item by item, they repurchased the furniture and fine works of the original Jefferson mansion. Rachel died at Monticello and is buried there. Her tombstone provides birth and death dates in Hebrew.

Neither his restoration of Monticello, now a national shrine, nor his high rank in the U.S. Navy compare with his greatest source of pride: He was responsible for ending flogging in the Navy and that is what he asked be placed on his tombstone as his greatest accomplishment.

All of this is why I love the Jefferson nickel. The story of its Jewish connection never fails to move and thrill people. No coin in my collection exceeds my love for this historically important numismatic classic.



André Masséna

by Peter S. Horvitz

In Benjamin Disraeli's 1844 novel Coningsby, one of the characters states, "Several of the French marshals, and the most famous Massena for example was Hebrew; his real name was Manasseh." It is believed that this claim that André Masséna, perhaps the most distinguished general in Napoleon's army, was Jewish (or at least of Jewish origin) did not originate with Disraeli, though, apparently, no one has been able to trace it in print further back than this.

André Masséna was born in Nice, then part of the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1758. His father was a tanner and soapmaker, but André was orphaned at an early age. André was sent to sea as a cabin-boy on a merchant ship and later became a soldier. With the outbreak of the French Revolution, Masséna saw his opportunity. He joined the revolutionary army and quickly rose through the ranks until 1793, when he was appointed general.

Masséna's generalship won him numerous victories, first under the revolutionary government and then under the command of Napoleon. In 1804, Napoleon, now emperor, named Masséna as one of his first group of marshals of France. Later successes won for Masséna the title of Duke of Rivoli and Prince of Essling.

With the fall of Napoleon, Masséna swore fealty to Louis XVIII. But with Napoleon's return for the Hundred Days, Masséna, a sick man, gave his support to his old commander in chief. With the

Second Restoration, he fell into disgrace. He died under that shadow two years later, in 1817.

Since Disraeli first publicly claimed Jewish descent for Masséna, this claim has been often repeated. The 1910-11 eleventh edition of The Encyclopedia Britannica states Masséna was "it is said of Jewish origin." It is believed by the noted military historian Colonel R. W. Phipps in his The Armies of the First French Republic (1926-39.) In the 1939-48 The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, Masséna is given an article and the author of that article, Hugo Bieber, states, "Although the fact cannot be authenticated, most of Masséna's biographers are convinced that he was of Jewish ancestry, originally names Manasse." In 1947 A. Augustin-Thierry published a French biography of Masséna. In this work he repeats the claim, but states that there is simply no evidence one way or the other for the claim, so that Masséna's Jewish origin must remain a tantalizing mystery.

But in 1965 appeared a new biography in English, Marshal Masséna by James Marshall-Cornwall (London: Oxford University Press.) This work, at first glance, appears to lay to rest forever the belief in Masséna's Jewish origin. On the first page of his text Marshall-Cornwall states, "There is absolutely no foundation for the legend, perpetuated by Disraeli in Coningsby, that Masséna was of Jewish origin, and this his name was a corruption of Manasseh. In

fact, the family name (more correctly spelled with the 'e' unaccented) is found in local charters dating back to 1475, and the unique Marshal's direct forebears can be traced, four generations back, as peasant proprietors and farmers in the village of Levens, fifteen miles north of Nice."

It does seem strange that Marshall-Cornwall was able so easily to come by the required evidence that had eluded other historians for over a hundred years, evidence that he alludes to, but does not produce. Furthermore, though this work is very well annotated, he does not document with any reference the particular statement given above, so perhaps the case for Masséna's Jewish ancestry is not so firmly closed as would appear on the surface.

A bronze medal was struck to commemorate the marshal's career some time after his death. This medal measures 41 millimeters and is listed as item 1789 in the Bramsen catalog of Napoleonic medals. The obverse has a high relief portrait of Masséna facing left. Around is the inscription

MASSENA MARECHAL DE FRANCE PRINCE D'ESSLING. Under the head appears D. GAVEDELL-GEANNY EDIT. On the truncation of the neck is the signature of the artist BARRE F. The reverse has a wreath of oak and bay surrounding an inscription consisting of the names of four of Masséna's greatest victories RIVOLI, ZURICH, GENES, ESSLING above a line and below it NÉ A NICE AN 1755. (Born at Nice in 1755) and MORT IN 1815. (Died in 1815.) Note, the engraver performed the amazing feat of getting both Masséna's birth date and death date wrong, the former off the three years and the latter by two.

Besides this handsome, if misleading, medal, there also exists a portrait medallion of Masséna by P. J. David D'Angers, as part of his series of medallions of great contemporaries. The David D'Angers portrait dates from 1839 and was cast, not struck. It is one of only few pieces in this great series that is of special Jewish interest. Like all of David D'Angers's works, it is a great rarity.



Barre
medal of André Masséna

BARRY GOLDWATER

by Peter S. Horvitz

Only one person of Jewish descent has ever run as the candidate of a major party for the office of president of the United States. This was Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater, the Republican candidate in 1964, opposing the re-election hopes of President Lyndon Johnson. The incumbent was the victor.

Sen. Goldwater's distinguished career included long service in the U.S. Senate, war duty in the Army Air Corps (later service in the Air Force Reserve gave Goldwater the rank of Major General,) and unofficial leadership of the conservative wing of the Republican Party. To this day, Goldwater remains the doyen of America's political conservatives. His nickname is "Mr. Conservative."

Barry Morris Goldwater was born on January 1, 1909 in Phoenix, Arizona, the son of Baron Goldwater, a Jewish business man, and his Episcopalian wife Josephine (nee Williams.) Barry was baptized and raised as a Christian, which, according to Jewish law (as the son of a Christian mother) he is.

The Goldwater family was established in Arizona as early as 1862. Barry's grandfather, Michel, had been born in Konin, Poland. He settled in London in 1848, where he married Sarah Nathan, an English Jewess. It was while in London that Michel changed his last name from Goldwasser to Goldwater. In 1852 Goldwater came to America to establish a general store in Sonora, California. After various business ventures in California, Goldwater moved his family (eight children) to Arizona. In Arizona the Goldwater family was extremely successful in business, politics, and civic affairs.

Barry, himself, was elected in 1949 to the Phoenix City Council. He was so successful in this position that he was elected in 1952 as United States senator for Arizona.

During the presidential campaign of 1964 there were issued at least two numismatic items, a medal and a token, which depict Sen. Goldwater.

The medal measure 40 millimeters. On the obverse is a bust of the senator facing left, wearing glasses and a suit and tie. Around is the inscription BARRY M. GOLDWATER, and below 1964. The reverse shows an eagle poised facing right on the American shield, with flags, spears, and an olive branch behind. Above this is a map of Arizona with a five-pointed star on it. Around this reads, "I seek an America proud of its past, its ways, its dreams" — obviously a quote from the senator. At the bottom are three stars and below the middle one is a monogram CA, perhaps the initials of the engraver. This medal is struck in brass, but unworn examples have a gold color, perhaps a play on Goldwater's name.

The token is also gold in color, however this item is gold-colored anodized aluminum. The token measures 39 millimeters. The obverse shows the head of the senator facing left, without glasses, between two laurel branches. In two lines around the head is BARRY MORRIS GOLDWATER. U.S. SENATOR. ARIZONA. 1952-'64 / MR. CONSERVATIVE. BORN JANUARY 1, 1909. The reverse shows the Liberty Bell. Around in two lines is GOLDWATER FREEDOM DOLLAR. 100 AMERICAN COMMON SENSE. REPUBLICAN.

MAJOR GENERAL. PHOTOGRAPHER. JET PILOT. RADIO OPERATOR. EXPLORER. Above all the bell is FOR PRESIDENT, to the right and left is U.S., and below is 1964. To the right of the bell, in very small letters, is copyright by the GREEN DUCK CO.

Both of the Goldwater items discussed in this article are fairly commonly seen in the numismatic market. Other Goldwater numismatic items may exist, not to mention buttons and other political paraphernalia, which are quite plentiful.

While Sen. Goldwater is not a Jew, his Jewish background was and is known to all. His nomination as presidential candidate for the Republican Party in 1964 was a landmark in American Jewish history.



Barry Goldwater medal.



Barry Goldwater token.



BEZEQ and The Telephone Tokens of Israel

*by Dr. Uriel Paul Federbush
Rehovot, Israel*

continued from
last issue

7. Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Moshe Hecht Ltd. — Tel Aviv

Mintmark: Rectangular depression on dial guard parallel to edge.

Obverse: Same as Token 5.

Reverse: Same as Token 5, without raised dot.
Large sharp letters.



Fig. #7

8. Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Moshe Hecht Ltd. — Tel Aviv

Mintmark: Rectangular depression on dial guard parallel to edge.

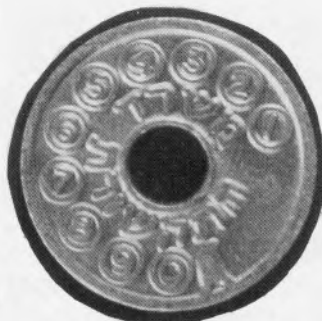


Fig. #8

Dr. Fedenbush may be contacted at: P.O.B. 2154, 76121 Rehovot, ISRAEL.

Obverse: Same as Token 7, but with lettering less sharp.

Reverse: Same as Token 7, but
Large letters, heavier and less sharp.
Numbers within circles are heavier and fill more of the circular space.

9. Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Moshe Hecht Ltd. — Tel Aviv

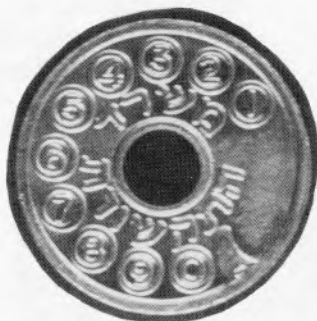
Mintmark: Rectangular depression on dial guard parallel to edge.

Obverse: Double apostrophe between last two letters of Hebrew date.
The tops of the middle Arabic letters Fa and Waw are open.
Otherwise same as Token 7.

Reverse: Same as Token 7.



Fig. #9



10. Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Moshe Hecht Ltd. — Tel Aviv

Mintmark: Rectangular depression on dial guard parallel to edge.

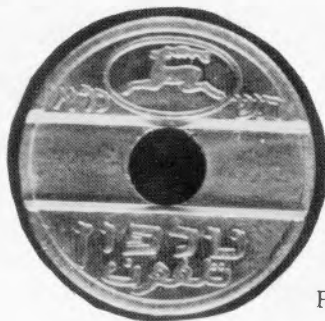
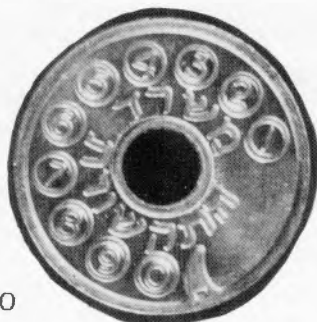


Fig. #10



Obverse: The tops of the middle Arabic letters Fa and Waw are closed.
Otherwise same as Token 9.

Reverse: Same as Token 9.

11. Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Kibbutz Mefalsim

Mintmark: Raised dot vertically above last letters of Hebrew Date.

Obverse: Above, Hebrew date — 5741 — on either side of running stag emblem.

Dot instead of apostrophe between last two letters of Hebrew date.

Second dot above this.

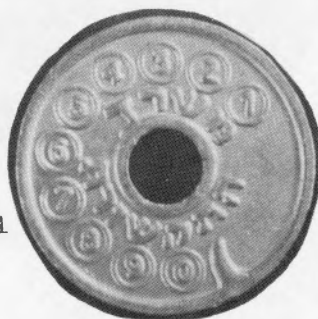
Below, in Hebrew and Arabic the work "Telephone".

Reverse: Facsimile telephone dial with guard and encircled numbers.
Around center hole in Hebrew, Misrad Hatikshoret or Ministry of Communications.

Medium size letters.



Fig. #11



12. Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Kibbutz Mefalsim

Mintmark: Raised dot vertically above last two letters of Hebrew date.

Obverse: Same as Token 11.

Reverse: Encircled numbers are thinner and taller.
Otherwise same as Token 11.

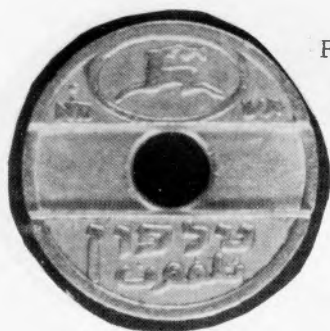
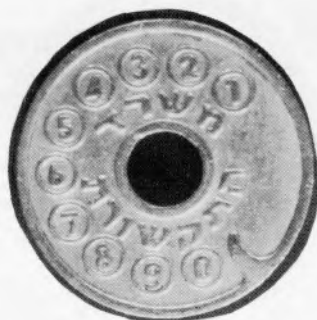


Fig. #12



13. Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Kibbutz Mefalsim

Mintmark: Raised dot vertically above last two letters of Hebrew date.

Obverse: Same as Token 11.

Reverse: Small letters.
Otherwise same as Token 11.



Fig. #13



14. Date: 5742 (1982)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Kibbutz Mefalsim

Mintmark: Raised dot above double apostrophe over last two letters of Hebrew date.

Obverse: Above, Hebrew date — 5742 — on either side of running stag emblem.

Double apostrophe between last two letters of Hebrew date.

Raised dot above this.

Dot close to rim.

Short horizontal arms on Hebrew letter Beit, close to rim.

Reverse: Same as Token 13.



Fig. #14



15. Date: 5742 (1982)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Kibbutz Mefalsim

Mintmark: Raised dot above double apostrophe over last two letters of Hebrew date.

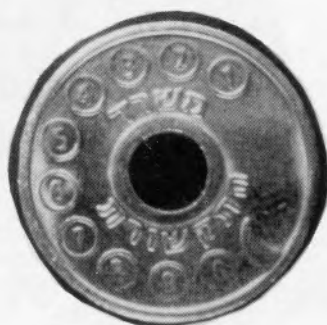
Obverse: Raised dot mintmark located centrally between rim and running stag emblem.

Hebrew letter Beit has longer horizontal arms and is located away from rim.

Reverse: Same as Token 13.



Fig. #15



16. Tokens yet unissued. Data and illustration as it will appear.

Date: 5747 (1987)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Moshe Hecht Ltd. — Tel Aviv

Mintmark: As on previous tokens.

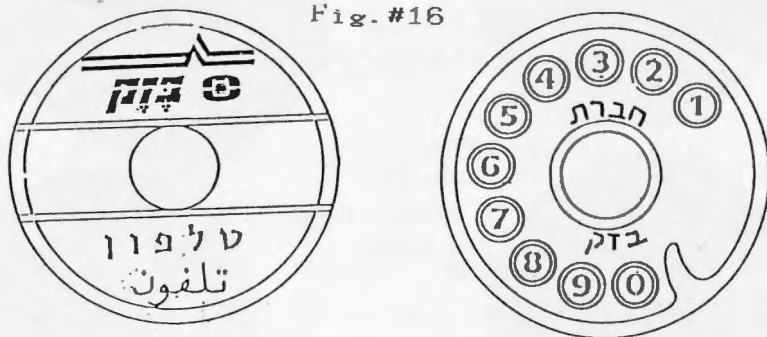
Obverse: Above, the logo of BEZEQ. This consists of two lines with a peak connoting communication lines. Beneath this on the right are two opposing telephone handsets enclosing a representation of the globe. To the left of this is BEZEQ in Hebrew.

The Hebrew date — 5747 — will appear on either side of the Logo.

Below, in Hebrew and Arabic the word "Telephone".

Reverse: Facsimile telephone dial with guard and encircled numbers.
Around center hole in Hebrew Chevrat Bezeq or BEZEQ Corporation.

Fig. #16



17. Date: 5747 (1987)

Metal: Cupronickel

Mint: Kibbutz Mefalsim

Mintmark: As on previous tokens.

Obverse: Same as Token 16.

Reverse: Same as Token 16.

SPECIMEN 1

Date: 5741 (1981)

Metal: Gold Plated
Cupronickel

Mint: Moshe Hecht Ltd. — Tel Aviv

Mintmark: The word "Hecht" (in Hebrew) incused on dial guard on reverse perpendicular to edge.

Obverse: Same as Token 5.

Reverse: Same as Token 5, except for mintmark.

These specimens were not accepted by the authorities. Thereupon they were gold plated, and made into key chains as presentation items. Possibly 15 exist.



This specimen was also not accepted for production.

SPECIMEN 2

Date: 5742 (1982)

Metal: Tombac

Mint: Not definitely established. Thought to be Hecht Ltd., Tel Aviv.

Mintmark: In shape of "small hat" mesial to the circled number "6" on reverse.

Mintage: 20 known. NOT HOLED

Obverse: Above, Hebrew date — 5742 — on either side of running stag emblem.

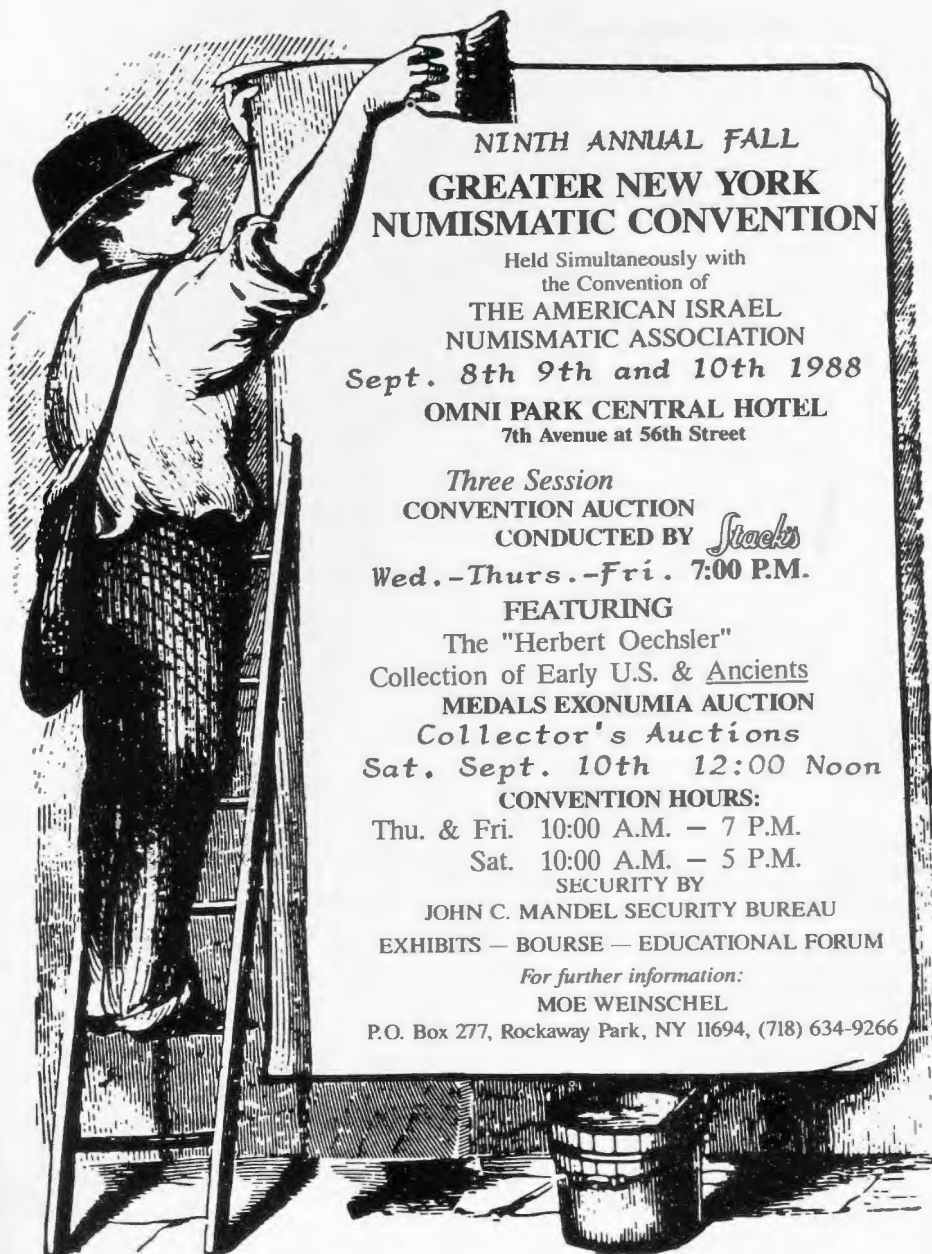
Double apostrophe between last two letters of Hebrew date.

Below, in Hebrew and Arabic the word "Telephone" but in much thinner and finer script than the tokens produced.

Reverse: Facsimile telephone dial with guard and encircled numbers. Around center raised circle of Hebrew, Misrad Hatikshoret or Ministry of Communications.

Small letters, with script and numbers thinner and finer than regular tokens.

Mintmark as noted above.



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